

AL LOTTERY	
SELVANIA, CLASS-NEW SERIES	
first day February, 1826.	
H E M E R .	
009	is \$50,000
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000	143,080
	\$366,988

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1826.

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\$3.00 if not paid within the year.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO—

Beautiful Girl!

Whose every step excels in buoyant grace;

I love to see thee glide, with noiseless pace,

Through the gay whirl-

Of the enchanting, rapture-yielding dance,

While little Seraphs, round thee, seem to prance.

And lightly feel,

And sap in blushing mood, their snow-white

wings,

From which, soft Zephyr, balmy odours, flings,

That gently curl

Amid the tresses of dark auron hair,

That float upon thy cheeks, thy neck, and bosom

like—

Volatile Maid!

Whose thoughts are pure as Angels thronged on

high,

But bold and wayward as the lover's sigh,

On aspen shade;

How to see thee full of glee and mirth,

(Spinning the dial and flight roads of earth,

That looks have made.)

Sport in the reckless joyousness of youth,

Fie yet us'd by sorrow's rankling tooth;

And I will bide

A blooming wreath, thy sweet brows to adorn,

None of perennial flowers, man'd by no envies

Ganem.

THE BANKS OF BRANDYWINE.

Far from the world's ignoble strife,

How calmly could I spend my life,

How sigh for more exalted lot,

Than yonder lone and lonely cot,

Embosom'd in the verdant wood,

Beside the gently murmuring flood;

Content to waste my life in decline,

On thy green banks, Brandywine.

There Nature spreads her wheling wiles,

And decks her face with blossoming smiles,

With crystal streams,—with shady groves—

The fond retreats of sportive loves,

Where gentle swains and maidens fare,

Their mutual ardent flames declare;

And interlodge the hours divine,

By the sweet flowing Brandywine.

Ere the bright sun should close the dawn,

I'd seek the dew-dropping dawn,

And let the joyous herald through,

Werde their tuneful matin song;

And when his beams should gild the west,

What joys on earth could equal mine,

On the green banks of Brandywine?

If she, the maid whom I adore,

Would share with me my peaceful store,

And kindly with her smiling smile;

The haggard hours of gloom begone;

To me, my Mary, let us rove

By the green banks we used to love,

My blue-eyed maid of Brandywine.

J. J. Sept. 1825.

SANCTE.

TO—

Alas! the day! I saw those eyes,

Those looks of friendlessness and bliss,

Else, lost in soft and sweet surprise,

I never had done a deed like this.

A deed of such a midnight hue,

So black—it casts an elo' blot

On this white page, that tells me you

Can never, never, be forgot.

A deed—but oh! why did I gaze

On such a form and face as thine;

Why lose my thoughts in raptures blazin'

An incense—pour it beauty's shrine?

But vain—'en tems would not elase

The stains that mock and mar my book,

Whose white page I poised to trace,

And then the hand hex over it sleek.

Sheek with a vengeance—for my hand,

Ere one had even time to think,

Pour'd o'er my book, instead of sand,

A black and curious fluid of its.

That no dark clouds may shade thy brow,

That thy bright looks may laugh at ease,

And bloom as beautiful as now,

Fair lady, is the poet's prayer.

Noble street,) Sept. 23, 1825.

X. Y. C.

Sad—sad was he; the minstrel's soul

Dwelt not on thoughts below;

Reluctant bow'd to earth's control,

His spirit long'd to quit the goal

Of bitterness and woe.

It was a heart possess'd by few,

Generous and sincere;

One that deceiptfulness never knew,

A heart to love, and friendship true,

To sacred memory dear.

Once when his life-torch dimly blaz'd,

He bade me to his side;

Upon his blazoned face I gazed,

His cheeks were wan, his eyes were glaz'd,

His lips with purple dyed.

He had no pain, but ill was calm—

Calm as the zephyr's breath;

Sil'ent that divin' heat, that heav'n-lit flame,

Given to the minstrel's soul a balm

E'en in the hour of death.

Tale this, my—be it thine,

Where'er through life thou'rt sped;

And this shall be my dying pray'r,

That here'n may shed its fullest share

Of blessings on the head?

Be gone—and oh! how frail the pow'r,

How weak my humble lay;

Dear me! O, heaven, one favour'd hour,

On posy's raptured wings, to tower,

To sing the minstrel's pride.

M.—of Manayunk.

FRIENDSHIP.—To—
“Friendship is the joy of reason.”

‘Tis sweet to view at Evening's close,
The sun declining in the west:

‘Tis sweet to see the moon arise,

The hour that man retires to rest,

But sweeter than the Sun's decline,

In the blue sky vault of Heaven:

And sweeter than the rising moon,

That sheds her light on fading even,

Is Friendship's warm and generous tie,

By which two souls are given:

It spreads our joys, it heals our wounds,

And makes this earth a Heaven.

J. L. D.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE INDIAN OF THE FALLS VALLEY,
Or, the Haunting Maid.

In this abode hate I hold—

With avenging hands to my breast,

My heart's sole comfort I hold—

More dear than life when life was blest;

I found her pining, taunting cold—*cold—cold—*

That gently curl

Followed the tresses of dark auron hair,

That flat upon thy cheeks, thy neck, and bosom

like—

Following the example of the “Great Unknown,” who, in his excellent novel of Kenilworth, says, “it is the privilege of tale tellers to communicate their stories in an inn,” even into such a place will I without further prelude introduce my readers. It was in Canada, and not far from those mighty falls which are justly ranked among the most wonderful works of the Creation, that the humble tavern of John Copeland, (Major John, as some, heaven knows why, entitled him,) displayed a sign of the Rosy-gold astride his barrel, and giving notice, that there accommodation for “man and horse” could be afforded. Being the only public house in that part of the country, Major John thrives tolerably well, for even in those days, when the conveniences of travelling that we now enjoy were unknown, many were the travellers led that way, in order to see one of the most sublime works of Nature, and who always gave the host of the Baccus Inn their patronage.

It was on a pretty stormy night on the 5th of November, that Major John and his wife Sally, (for I had forgotten to premise that John was no Goliath,) were disturbed from their rest by a loud knocking at their door.

“Arouse thou man, (said the Dame,) hear

you not what a clamor some one is making

for admittance?”

“It is strange to you,” said Arthur Evans through all the dangers and privations which he endured in common with our forefathers, and the catalogue of feelings of a man of years—and yet not twenty. The dearest affections of relatives I have alienated, my取消 and stabbed. Relatives who have held out every possible attraction for my return. The afflictions of a sister, that clings to me with the tenacity of the tendril, I have almost strangled her heart against me. O virtue, had I never strayed from thy path, now would have had a sweet approving conscience, the approbation smile of heaven, instead of its indignant frowns. The warm and kindly smile of friends, instead of cold and painful civilities.

We need not trace Arthur Evans through

the trials and tribulations which he has

endured, in the course of his life.

It was with a short distance from his

return to his

perhaps, you will put up at the Cullen?" "I may, or I may not," answered his companion. "Pardon me the liberty of the question, sir; may I ask if you are a bachelor?" "No." "Oh! married?" "No, no." "Sir, I beg your pardon, I may have unintentionally touched upon a painful subject; your black dress ought to have checked my inquiries; I beg your pardon, sir—a widower?" "No, no, no." "Neither a bachelor, nor married man, nor widower; in Heaven's name, sir, then, what can you be?" "A divorced man, and he died to you, since you must know?" exclaimed the strange, clapping spurs to his horse, and dashing out of sight in an instant.

IRON STEAMBOAT.—It is stated in the U. States Gazette, that a steamboat of sheet iron, intended as a passage boat from Columbia, on the Susquehanna to Northumberland, is constructing at York, in Pennsylvania. The following account of the vessel, and the steam engine by which she is to be propelled, is given by a gentleman who has recently been on a visit to York:

The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets; and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron; which by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess three times the strength of the iron in the square or flat form.

The whole weight of iron in the boat, when she shall be finished, will be 3,600 lbs.

That of the wood work, deck, cabin, &c., will be 2,600 lbs.

Boeing, together, three tons.

The steam engine, the boiler included, will weigh 2 tons.

Making the whole weight of the boat and engine but five tons.

She will draw, when launched, but five inches, and every additional ton which may be put on board of her, will sink her one inch in the water.

The engine is upon the high pressure principle, calculated to heat six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight horse power, and the boiler is formed so that the anthracite coal will be exclusively used to produce steam. The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam, and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying with the whole engine, not more than ten by six feet.

The engine is nearly completed, and the boat in great forwardness, the whole cost of both will be only three thousand dollars.

The ingenuity and enterprise of our citizens are thus every day exerting themselves to advantage, and adding to the wealth, resources and power of the nation.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From the English papers, received by our correspondent, Mr. Snowden, of the National Advocate, N. Y.

Susquehanna Coal.—It is not a little surprising (says the Baltimore American) that the characteristic enterprise and research of our countrymen have never been seriously directed to the unbound mineral treasures which nature has concentrated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the county of Luzerne, Pennsylvania. This circumstance, we presume, can only be accounted for from the fact that very few, indeed, seem to entertain the most distant idea of the extent and value of the coal formations, the very small cost of excavating or mining, and the facilities with which it may be transported to market. Mr. Jacob Cist, of Wilkesbarre, a gentleman of great intelligence and research, has for a long time past devoted his attention to this subject, and has succeeded in bringing to light a fund of interesting information in relation to the nature and extent of the coal formations of that section of Pennsylvania. Mr. C. has examined the whole valley of Wyoming at vast labor, and the result of his researches furnishes the following statement of the extent of its treasures, which it is evident only require capital and enterprise to render them of the utmost value to the community at large, as well as to the individuals who may engage in the undertaking of bringing them to our market.

The length of Wyoming Valley is 18 miles; width of Coal, on an average, 3½ miles; which gives an area of 65 square miles of coal, or 125,149,899 square yards; each cubic yard in the strata, or mines, yields, exclusive of waste, one ton. The above area multiplied by 15 yards, the thickness of the several strata, gives 2,927,232,600 tons in the valley of Wyoming.

The Lackawanna section, joining the upper end of the valley, may be stated as 26 miles, averaging only 2½ miles wide. The section below the valley is 5 miles long by 1 mile wide.

The coal formation of Luzerne, may then be divided into 3 sections, each containing as follows:

The N. E. or that of the Lackawanna Valley, 906,048,000 tons; Middle, or that of the Wyoming Valley, 2,927,232,600 S. W. or lower section, 200,000,000

Amounting in Luzerne, to 3,433,280,000 In this estimate, great allowances have been made, enough for pillars, &c. &c.

The bituminous coal, or formation of this strata, extends in a series of coal basins, from Bradford county, near the Susquehanna river, in a south westerly direction, through the centre of Pennsylvania, to its western extremity, a distance of 230 miles.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on a tour through the State of New-York, dated

Burrator, Sept. 14, 1825.

The accommodations in the Canal boat disappointed my expectations. The fare was excellent, but the beds wretched, and the preparations for making them up worse than all. No sooner is supper removed from the table than it is covered with mattresses, pillows, sheets, and coverlets, and such a dust and confusion ensues, that all attempts to enjoy one's self, either by conversing or reading, are destroyed, and your situation becomes intolerable, almost to suffocation. If you attempt to escape by going outside, you are either crowded to death, or run the risk of having your neck broken by the numerous bridges across the canal, and which, unless they are raised, must render forever this mode of travelling dangerous and disagreeable; for the very moment you are about to enjoy a beautiful prospect, the cry of "take care of your head," is heard, and you must either forego the pleasure or be crushed to atoms. By making the boats longer, say 14 or 15 feet, and fitting up beds, as in the Steamboats, much of the inconvenience would be obviated; but unless the bridges are raised, there can be no safety or pleasure in canal conveyance to travellers. The locks, it is true, would require to be lengthened; but the expense attending this and altering the bridges, is of no consequence, when the advantages consequent on these improvements are considered.

Much as I anticipated from reading, and hearing the accounts of travellers, the impressions left on my mind of the state of this quarter of the country, fell immeasurably short of those which it has received by contemplating it with my own eyes. It requires, in fact, to be seen to be correctly estimated; and I cannot but smile when I recollect the many sage remarks I have heard on the "state of the Wilderness," from the mouths of persons who are consider-

ed intelligent, and who, although they may not have had opportunities of judging themselves, were not without the means of knowing, that so far from this country being in a wild or natural state, it everywhere exhibits marks of civilization, and of the active hand of man. From Albany to Buffalo, where I now write this, I have seen nothing like a wilderness. On every hand cultivated fields met my eye; rich crops, well built houses, internally possessing every convenience, and occupied by persons whose appearance denotes contentment, and whose countenances indicate contentment, presented themselves.

There are many charming spots in Europe, where similar benefits might be enjoyed; but they are so limited in extent, that they bear no comparison to this part of the State of New-York, and even the advantages they enjoy may be attributed more to the high state of cultivation to which they are brought by artificial means, than to the goodness of the soil or other natural causes. Here, for about 350 miles, we have an almost uninterrupted tract of country, capable of the highest cultivation, easily managed, inexhaustible, requiring no manure, and producing the most luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, barley, and other grain peculiar to this part of the United States, and not surpassed in any section; while fruit and vegetables are equally rich and abundant.—The cattle, too, are not surpassed anywhere. The breed of horses excellent; bullocks, milch cows, hogs, sheep, &c. will bear a comparison with those raised in any other part of the world.

A petition to the British House of Peers has been presented by Dr. Maclean, against the quarantine laws, which appears to state facts perfectly conclusive in refutation of the hypothesis that epidemic diseases depend on specific contagion. Amongst other judicious remarks, he makes the following—he states that in the plague of Constantinople in 1815, the free intercourse between the healthy and the sick proved that the disease was incommunicable by contact—that the 140 years commerce between the Levant Company and Turkey, previous to the imposition of quarantine laws, proved the same fact—and that in the 104 years commerce, in which quarantine has existed, the same fact is proved—making in the whole 244 years in which no disease has been communicated in England by importation. He states that the laws of contagion and of epidemics are not only dissimilar, but absolutely opposite—contagion being limited to the atmosphere, and epidemics to the soil. That supposing *contagia virus* to exist, that in the 20,000 vessels arriving in British ports in the first of the above named periods, and in the 30,000 that must have arrived in the last, no communities could have survived such ordeal; that he is convinced that amongst the crews and passengers of fifty thousand vessels in 244 years, and amongst the expatriates of gods in thirty thousand vessels in 104 years, the entire absence of sickness furnishes abundant proof that epidemics are not contagious diseases. He maintains that the laws imposing quarantine, are of much the same character as those against witchcraft, and are in times of sickness and pestilence productive of incalculable misery—powerful causes of sickness and mortality—restricting social intercourse, and destructive to all commerce, navigation and manufactures.

Cuba.—The New Orleans papers to the 23d inst. assert, that from the information recently received through a gentleman from Mexico, there can be no longer any doubt as to the intention of the government of that republic to invade Cuba. Three thousand troops were assembled at Campeachay about the 1st of August, and 10,000 more were expected, when these united forces were to cross the narrow channel that separates Yucatan from Cuba. To insure a superiority to the Mexican flag in the Gulf, the Asia 74, and several frigates and sloops of war had been placed under the command of Capt. Cochran, and it was calculated that the embarkment of 12 or 13,000 disciplined troops, with the aid to be expected from some of the Creoles, would be sufficient to wrest Cuba from the Spaniards, who it was thought, would seek revenge on the Creoles by arming the blacks; a measure which, if the Mexicans should not succeed, would probably lead to the independence of the island under a government similar to that of Brazil. Previous accounts seemed to warrant a belief that the proposed invasion of Cuba would receive the support of India. The Hon. Mr. Plumer, a Member of the 19th Congress from Pennsylvania, although but a little turned of 60 years of age, is said to be the oldest man now living, born west of the Allegheny mountains.

The British Board of Surveyors have been engaged for the last two years, in making a survey of the British Territory in the vicinity of the Lakes. One of the surveyors says that they had found upwards of twenty thousand islands in Lake Huron.

The New Hampshire State Prison is a source of profit to the state. Of the receipts for labor, &c. the handsome sum of \$9000 has been paid into the state treasury within a few weeks.

The escape of three convicts is noticed with regret, on account of their being full and profitable employ at that excellent seminary in hewing stone for double the number of rogues that is now there.

Mr. Joseph Hall, gardener, residing in the suburbs of Albany, N. Y. gathered from one of his trees, an enormous pear which measured fourteen inches in circumference and which is said by many to exceed any thing of the kind ever before seen in Europe or America.

Public notice has been given in Vermont, that application will be made to the General Assembly of the State, at the session to be held in October next, for a charter for a Canal, to unite the waters of Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, by the valley of Onion River.

The Nantucket Inquirer states, that there are probably more than fifty natives of Owyhee employed on board the whale ships belonging to that port—that many are now on the island—that they are extremely tractable, free and ingenious—and if they become vicious, the fault is not their own.

The Quebec papers of the 16th ult. announce the arrival there from England of the Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in N. A. the Earl of Dalhousie, accompanied by his lady and suite, after an absence of fifteen months and ten days. They were received with military honors, and addresses were getting up in the provinces, congratulating his excellency on his return.

Forty buildings, including four dwelling houses, were thrown down on the 31st ult. by a violent gust of wind, at the parish of Notre Dame Bonsecours de l'Islet. A considerable quantity of grain was also destroyed, but no lives were lost.

The U. S. Circuit Court at Hartford, (Conn.) stored its Session in that city on Tuesday week, Orrin Sherman, a mail carrier, was arraigned for robbing the mail, and pleaded guilty; he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Newgate.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Southard, arrived at Trenton, on Friday week, where he will spend a few days.

We learn, says the Raleigh Register, that at the Superior Court of Granville, N. C. held last week, Warner Taylor, charged with having murdered one of his negroes, was tried, Judge Norwood presiding. The verdict of the jury was manslaughter: the accused was branded in the hand and discharged.

A whale, of about seventy-five feet long, got ashore on Sandy Hook, opposite the cove, on the 20th ult. and was secured by Mr. Peter Schenk of that place, after firing a number of musket balls, which soon killed her. It is supposed from sixty to seventy barrels of oil will be taken from her.

A gang of counterfeiters have been discovered in Plainfield, (Conn.) in the house of Ezekiel Hall. Hall has been arrested, and also two others concerned, named Wheeler Morgan, Jr. and Warren Remington. Those who have not yet been taken, are Gardner Dolly, James Adams, John Briggs, and Aaron Briggs. Morgan was also committed on a charge of stealing a fat pair of oxen.

The Mexican Government publishes a diurnal account of the state of its finances, stating the receipts of the treasury, and the expenditures, every day.

Governor Desha, of Kentucky, does not walk unarmed, and has recently given much offence, by appearing at church with a huge pair of horse pistols stuck in his belt, after the manner of Paul Jones in battle.

The Anti-slavery Society of Maryland, have determined to inquire out, and promote the election of candidates to the legislature, who will pass a law for the gradual extinction of slavery in that state.

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Maryland, one of the three surviving Signers of the Declaration of Independence, attained his eighty-ninth year on the 21st ult. His venerable compatriot John Adams, will, in a few days, reach his ninetieth year.

The highest judicial tribunal in Missouri has decided that the United States Government has no right to lease the Lead Mines in that territory.

The trial of John Conner for the murder of Miss Cunningham at Cecil court, Md. (which had been removed to Kent county court) has been postponed until the latter end of October inst. upon the application of the accused for time to procure witnesses from Kentucky, by whom he alleges he would be able to establish his being in that state at the time of the commission of the crime with which he is charged.

The Hon. John Trumbull, the well known author of *McFingal*, is on his way to Detroit, where he is going to take up his residence.—Previously to his leaving Hartford in Connecticut, where he had lived for nearly half a century, a public dinner was given him as a mark of respect to his talents and character; at which Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. presided, and Thomas Day, Esq. Secretary of the State, was Vice President.

About 2500 men are said to be employed on the different summits and levels of such parts of the Ohio Canals as have been constructed for.

The Montreal Courant says, that about 60,000 barrels of potash will be exported from Canada this year, \$10,000,000 which have arrived from the United States.

We examined on Saturday, says the Baltic

passage, but found no complaints or traces of pirates.—Captain Kennedy was of opinion that the decisive step taken by the Governor of Porto Rico, has proved a complete check to the pirates. If there were any about that Island, they hide themselves in their hidden places.

Extract of a letter from Havana, Aug. 27.

"The city is much agitated to-day in consequence of an execution that is to take place to-morrow of a notorious villain and assassin, who counts not less than nine cold-blooded murders with his own hands, besides a number of robberies and stabs. Astonishing as it may seem, this monster has so many friends, that he has found means to appeal, and lately did so, as a soldier, to a court martial, who have now ordered him to be hung and quartered. Much fear is entertained of a commotion, and all his relations are held in custody to him, it is now.

"The execution of nine negroes concerned in the late insurrection, is to take place this day at Matanzas—they consist of one of the ring-leaders from each of the seven plantations, and two from the city."

Another plan of an insurrection of more consequence has lately been discovered, and sixteen blacks, several of them French and English, have been convicted, and have confessed that their object was to destroy all the whites they could, and to promote a general insurrection."

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A red Muscadelle pear of the second growth was presented to the editor of the *Herald Journal*, Springfield, Mass. This tree, described by Forsyth, as sometimes producing two crops in a year. The tree that produced this pear, was raised from the seed, and had two crops a year for three years. Its beautiful pear, and very early—first ripe in the last of July, and the second in September.

A cow owned by Mr. Obadiah Kendall of Concord, Mass. imported from Liverpool in 1823, and sold in Boston for two hundred dollars, now weighs 1412 lbs; and gives six and eight inches.

The St. Louis Enquirer affirms that the State of Missouri contains salt water enough to supply an empire with salt. It is said to abound in "thousands of salt springs, and even small rivers run salt water."

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The town of Carver, Plymouth county, has three meeting houses in good repair, and clients, and no lawyer; no deputy sheriff, no doctor, and but one pauper.

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A correspondence is going on between Governor Troup and Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, on the subject of opening a communication by Canal, through Georgia, between the Tennessee and the Atlantic.

The Lancaster Gazette states that Mr. Hamill, a gentleman experienced in the art of constructing canals, has contracted with the Conestoga Navigation Company for the value of their work, at considerable less than the estimate of the engineers. The work will commence forthwith.

The steam brig New-York is running between Boston and Eastport, where she meets a steam boat for St. Andrews, Robinston, Calais and St. Stephens, and another for St. Johns, N. B. She performs three voyages monthly, leaving Boston on the 15th, 25th and 25th.

The work on Political Economy, from the pen of J. R. McCulloch, with notes by Professor McVickar, lately published in New-York, has been adopted as a text-book in the branch of study, in the academy at West Point.

A duel was fought near Norfolk, on Tuesday week, between two midshipmen of the Constellation, which resulted in the death of one of the parties on the first fire.

A splendid Masonic display took place on the 22d ult. in Albany, on the occasion of the installation of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, over which he was elected in June last to preside. The ceremony of installation was performed by the M. W. Past Grand Master, De Witt Clinton.

Printing Presses are established at Ossipee and in Van Dieman's land, and books are published in those distant and late barbarous places.

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Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

SONG.

Did ye mark the young rose
On its lonely green stem,
Just opening its lips to the dew?
And the newly fledged birds,
Did ye look upon them,
Just fluttering their wings ere they flew?

Did ye mark the young light
Dawning dim in the east,
And the clouds cold and silent above—
And the long ringing bell,
And the gay nuptial feast,
And the joy of the bride and her love?

Oh, the rose has been swept
By the tempest's rude blast,
And its leaves are all scattered and dead,
And the light which dawn'd dim,
In the east, has now past,
And its last ray in twilight has fled.

And the young birds are gone—
By the fowler they fell,
As they sung on the sweet blossom'd spray;
And the light which was claimed
Is now knelling a-kneel,
And the lover and bride, where are they?

SCRAPS OF HUMOR, WIT, &c.

Pulk, Earl of Anjou, grandfather to Henry II. of England, bore the brown branch of his penitential pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and hence the name of Plantagenet, from the *Plantagenet*, descended to the English Kings.

Somebody was condoling with Lord Norbury a few days ago on the misfortune of 21 for the third reading of the Catholic bill; "Polt," replied the venerable joker, "that's nothing; it was within one of a *minority*, you know."

A gentleman by the name of Marble was married to a Miss Moss, in defiance of the properities—"A rolling stone will never gather Moss."

Bilogens, the cynic, being asked which was the best wine, answered, "that which he drank at other men's cost."

Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Staél remarked to his lordship, that she was well acquainted with the British orators. "I have read," said she, "all their speeches, which appear to be more admirable for their length than for any thing else. But there is one that I now miss—Molot Hawksworthy, what is become of him? He was used to fatigue me more than all the rest put together." [Lord Liverpool was formerly Lord Hawksworthy.]

In St. John's Hall, one day, during dinner, there happened to be a great party of waiters. A gentleman, impatient at the delay, at length exclaimed, "D—n it, we can't get a waiter!" "The Devil we can't," said Mr. K., who sat opposite, "I think we are all waiters."

A French gentleman, some days since, applied to the secretary of one of the London charities to know the nature of its foundation. The clerk was proceeding regularly to inform him, that they had one good president and twelve vice-presidents, when he was interrupted by "Ah, ha! von god president; vice, dat is vicked, and you have twelve vicked ones; they will be all too strong for dat gentlement."

A Bacchante candidate offering for a County Borough, the electors unanimously agreed that he was a very proper man to support.

One person rises in the morning at half past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed 63,573 hours, or 2,661 days, more than the other.

At Vienna, wax and tallow candles are now made with wicks of straw or paper, broken as it had been chewed. According to the German Journals, they last ten hours, and neither smell, smoke or run down.

At one of the late Whitside Club Sessions, near B——, a collier, during the lecture, had fallen under the somniferous influence of his early potations; his carcass was truly in the Church, but where his thoughts were will further appear, for when the Clerk struck up as usual, with "let us sing," &c. &c. &c.; roused by the magic of the word sing—"Aye, Jack!" cried he, "let's have a song—dang it if I was me fast asleep."

"Has O'Blaney come yet?" said one scholar to another, as he entered the academy.—"No," replied the lad, "but I expect him soon; for I just now saw his nose coming round the corner."

Shortly after the commencement of the last war a tax was laid on candles, which, as a Beardie lecturer would prove, made them dearer. A Scotch wife in Græmcock remarked to the chandler, Paddy Macbeth, that the price was raised, and asked why. "It's a' evin to the war," said Paddy. "The war?" said the astonished matron; "Gracious me! they are gaun to fight by candle-light!"

In the retreat of the French from Moscow, Count Segur relates the rather singular circumstance of howitzer shell entering the body of a horse, which burst there, and blew him to pieces, without wounding his rider, who fell upon his legs, and went on!!

A military officer, of diminutive stature, was lately drilling an Irishman considerably above six feet in height. "Hold up your head," said the officer, elevating the chin of the Irishman with the head of his cane, to an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. "Hold up your head so, and throw your eyes somewhat to the right thus." "And must I always do so, my noble captain?" asked the recruit, with much apparent simplicity. "Yes always," answered the officer. "Then fare you well, my dear little fellow," rejoined Paddy, "I shall never see you again."

A punster being asked by a musician whether he was not a lover of harmony, replied "Yes, but I prefer it when it is dangled, for then it is *meaty*, and that, my friend, is the better half of it. I have no objection to your notes, but I like those of the bank of England much better: you may make good times, but those are infinitely the best of tunes." "How so? that Bank notes are excellent things I will allow, but pray what time will they make?"

"Answer to the following query—"Supposing a lady to have lost her fourth finger, on which finger should the wedding ring be placed?" A correspondent says, that a few years since, a Miss Honeywood was exhibited in Dublin, who was totally destitute of fingers, and indeed of hands, and arms; she was subsequently married, and the bridegroom, upon this solemn occasion, placed the wedding ring upon one of her toes.

Rebellion 1745.—Colonel Arabin, the father of the late General Arabin, was sent after the battle of Culloden, and a reward of \$30,000, was offered for his head. The private orders to the Colonel, however, were not take him. In this mock pursuit, the soldiers came very near the unfortunate Prince; when one of his attendants, who knew the danger of his master, assumed the dress of the latter with the garter and star, and stepping forward, declared himself to be Prince Charles. The Colonel, however, knew the contrary, but accepted him, and brought him to head-

quarters, and in the mean time his master escaped. The Duke of Cumberland, however, conceiving that the strictness of military duty required punishment, ordered the faithful and affectionate subject to be immediately hanged on the spot.

The mistakes which great authors may commit about the merits and destinies of certain of their contemporaries are exemplified in the following short extracts from the Letters of Warburton to Bishop Hurd.

"He has a great mind to do justice on Hume's argument against miracles. But which does he deserve notice? Is he known amongst you? Pray answer me these questions. For if his own weight keep him down I should be sorry to contribute to his advancement to any place but the pillary."

"As to Hume's History you need not fear being foisted by a thousand such writers."

What Warburton observed in relation to the publications of his day, is applicable to those of the present.—"Our London books are like our London veal, never fit for entertainment on the table, till they have been well puffed and blown up."

Lord Bolingbroke called Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws "a dishonor to French genius!"

A planter in one of the Southern States had two slaves who were fond of hunting. One day, having finished their tasks, they repaired to a neighbouring wood, where they found a cave, which curiosity induced them to enter. They agreed that one should remain at the entrance, while the other entered the den. While thus engaged, a wolf, the inhabitant of the den, returned, and not perceiving the man at the entrance, was seized by the tail and held fast. The other, alarmed at the sudden darkening of the den, and being at a loss how to account for it, cried, "What devil made mole so dark?" Sambo replied, "if it fall come loose, I guess you know."

Raw eggs, says the American Farmer, given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is 1 for a sheep, or 4 for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the york and all the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

A FEW reprobate single men may be accommodated &c. with boarding on reasonable terms, at 22 Broad st. Sept. 3-6m

JOH W. FOLWELL, Post and Shoemaker, No. 312 North Front street, near Nobles, inc.

UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Caviar, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Currie Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23-6m

PRINTER, ALK. and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, is SAMUEL NEILLY, Printer of Cedar street and Gertrude town Roads, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—12

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced rate, dated with No. 22 Broad street—16

FLAT and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CRASKE, No. 41, south East corner of Chestnut and Third streets, 135

SWEET & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactury, No. 42 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market streets, 3d story—Shank Books ruled to my pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Parrots, &c.

THOMAS & WILLIAMS' Brush and Bellows Manufactury, No. 42 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 49 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

MILLARD'S ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache, 50 cents.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race, ANDREW MOORE, keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 33 North Eighth street.

EDWARD STARR's Typewriter, No. 163 South 5th street—Typewriting, No. 174

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S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

SETH, who may be disposed to try his luck, in the hope of finding a patient who will be willing to pay a high price for his services, will be glad to receive the patient to chew with the teeth that were even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. Less than four hours after the pain is cured, Mr. Seth can plug the tooth, the greatest part of which is then cut off, and brought to the original colour, and presented from day to day, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts, so that the teeth neatly meet and Sampson and Youth extracted.

MUDWORTH'S TOOTH POWDER, This highly approved and valuable powder, is excelled by none in quality, and is equal to any foreign powder, but preserves and hardens thumbs—Price 3 cents.

DR. GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder and Gilder, on the edges of Books, Letter & Filage paper, 143 Vine st.

EDWARD ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactury, No. 163 Vine street—3

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